CHURCH HISTORY

Chapter 12 - The Church Is Divided (AD 1054)

1. *Europe in the Year 1000*
    a. *The Church made gains in northwestern Europe but suffered severe losses to Mohammedanism in the South*
    b. *In Italy, this had been the core of the Empire, German tribes settled among the original population and mingled with it through marriage, but the old Roman stock continued predominant.*
    c. *In Gaul, a former province of the Empire, German tribes settled among and mingled with the Romanized Celts and the Romans. In that territory the upper hand was gained by the Germanic tribe of the Franks. Then Gaul came to be spoken of as France.*
    d. *In the Netherlands, after the Romans departed without leaving behind much trace of their occupation, the population consisted of Franks in the south, Saxons in the east and Frisians in the north and west. All three of these tribes belonged to the Germanic race.*
    e. *In England, after the departure of the Romans, the Romanized Celts were replaced by the Germanic Angles and Saxons. Under Roman occupation this country was called Britannia. Now it came to be called England after the Angles.*
    f. *Germany, Austria, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden never had been part of the Empire. The population of these countries was purely Germanic. Ireland and Scotland never had belonged to the Empire. The Celts of Ireland and the Picts of Scotland were non-Germanic. Russia was Christianized by missionaries from Constantinople, who established the Greek Orthodox Church in that country.*
2. *The Germanizing of the Western Church*
    a. *Germanizing of the Church marks a major turn in the Church's history. For in a Church so made up of different elements, a process of fermentation (like the action of yeast on dough) was sure to set in. That fermentation in the centuries to come was going to produce great results.*
3. *The Church Separates Into Two Parts*
    a. *In the East the situation was entirely different, since it did not fall under the blows of the German barbarians, but remained standing for another thousand years but lost Syria, Palestine, and Egypt to the Muslim Arabs that reduced the churches to a most feeble state; it remained standing in Asia Minor and the Balkan Peninsula, the language of the Church in the East was Greek*
    b. *Up to this time the Church had been one. Now, after having been one for a thousand years, the Church in 1054 was divided. In that year the two parts of the Church, the Greek Eastern part and the Latin Western part, separated from each other*
4. *The Eastern Church Is Quiescent*
    a. *The Greek-speaking Church in the East had produced, as we have seen, many great theologians, such as Clement of Alexandria, Athanasius, and Origen. The last great theologian of the Eastern Church was John, surnamed Damascenus after the city in which he was born. In his book, The Fountain of Knowledge, he summed up in a neat and comprehensive manner the whole preceding development of theology in the Eastern Church. This great work of John of Damascus was translated into Latin. Thus knowledge of the theology of the Greek Church in the East was passed on to the Latin Church in the West.*
    b. *But the Greek Eastern Church of the eleventh century was composed of an old and exhausted people. It became like a stagnant pool, and after this it dropped almost entirely from sight.*